Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 101, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1791. [Whole No. 205.]

Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 30.

THE Hugonots lay ſiege to Poitiers. The Duke of Guiſe reſolves to throw himſelf into it to ſuccour the garriſon. This young Prince, the object of the hopes of the Catholics, propoſed to himſelf to become one day their Chief, by imitating thus, at the beginning of his career, by an illuſtrious and memorable example, the glory of his father; who, by the defence of Metz againſt the forces of the Emperor Charles the Vth. had prepared his way to the higheſt power and moſt brilliant reputation,

The Duke of Anjou propoſes to raiſe the ſiege by a diverſion—he aſſembles his army, and leads it to Chatelleraud. The Admiral raiſes the ſiege of Poitiers, and obliges the Duke of Anjou to raiſe that of Chatelleraud. The Duke of Guiſe, however, by his activity in defence of Poitiers, and his frequent ſallies, came out of it covered with glory and applauſe; the whole Catholic party began to conſider him as the ſupport of religion, and the worthy ſucceſſor of the power of his father. Sanſac in vain lays ſiege to la Charité. The Earl of Montgomery defeats the Royaliſts in Bearn, ſurrounds Terſide, and takes him priſoner. The Duke of Anjou comes to Tours, to conſult with the King his brother, and the Queen Mother: The Duke of Guiſe came there alſo, ſhining with honor and glory for the great actions by which he had ſignalized himſelf at the defence of Poitiers. They all deliberated on the means of puſhing the war, and the Duke of Guiſe, coming in the place of his father, was then admitted for the firſt time into the ſecret council: he owed this favor to the ſplendor of his birth, to the ſervices of his father, to his own valor, to the protection of the Cardinal of Lorrain his uncle, but above all to the implacable hatred which the King had conceived againſt the Admiral. After the death of the Prince of Condé, at the battle of Baſſac, Charles had entertained hopes that the Calviniſtical party, no longer ſupported by the authority of a Prince of the blood, nor of a General capable by his reputation and his valor of ſupporting the weight of ſo great an enterprize, would ſeparate and diſperſe, or at leaſt incline to ſubmit. But he ſaw, on the contrary, that the policy of the Admiral had re-animated the forces of his party; that his valor and his ability, by availing himſelf of the name of the two young Princes of the blood royal, had preſerved union among the Calviniſts, cauſed greater commotions, and expoſed the State to dangers more terrible than any which had been before experienced. He therefore cauſed the Admiral Coligni to be declared a rebel, by an arret of the Parliament of Paris, which was publiſhed and tranſlated into ſeveral languages. They dragged him in effigy upon an hurdle, and attached him to a gibbet in the place deſtined to the execution of malefactors: they ordained that his houſes ſhould be razed to the foundations, and his goods ſold at auction. From this time the King reſolved to purſue the Admiral to death, began to elevate and favor the houſe of Lorraine, and above all the Duke of Guiſe, who, burning with ardor to revenge the death of his father, did not diſſimulate the implacable hatred he bore to Coligni. The Admiral continues the war with vigor. The Duke of Anjou, whoſe army had been reinforced, ſeeks a battle: the Admiral endeavors to avoid it. At length he prepares for it, forced by a mutiny of his own army who demand it: he endeavors nevertheleſs to retire: the Duke of Anjou purſues him, and joins him near Moncontour: the two armies come to action on the plains of Moncontour, and a bloody battle enſues; victory remains to the Duke of Anjou, with a great carnage of the Hugonots. The party is diſcouraged; but the Admiral, although dangerouſly wounded, raiſes their ſpirits, and perſuades them to continue the war. The Princes and the Admiral abandon the whole country, except Rochelle, Angoulême, and Saint Jean d'Angeli.

Their deſign was to join the Earl of Montgommeri—a reſource which fortune ſeemed to have reſerved to re-eſtabliſh their forces and repair their loſſes. After that junction, they intended to remain in the mountains until the Princes of Germany and the Queen of England ſhould ſend them ſuccours. They founded, moreover, ſome hopes on the Marſhall of Damville, Governor of Languedoc, who for ſome time appeared inclined in their favor, and with whom they maintain a ſecret intelligence. While the Conſtable lived, Damville had held a diſtinguiſhed rank in the Catholic party, and had ſhewn himſelf a declared enemy of the Hugonots. His jealouſy againſt Francis of Montmorenci, his elder brother, who was connected in friendſhip with the Prince of Condé and the Colignis, his relations, had inſpired him with this hatred of the Calviniſts; which had been fomented by the eſteem which the Guiſes profeſſed for him, and the favors they procured him. Able and profound in diſſimulation, according to conjunctures, they had employed all poſſible artifices to retain him in their party, and by his intervention to attach to them indiſſolubly, the Conſtable, who diſcovered much predilection and partiality for Damville, whom he believed ſuperior in courage and abilities to his other children. The Queen Mother made him the ſame demonſtrations. Obliged, during the minority of the King, to manage the grandees, ſhe employed the Marſhal Damville to preſerve her the attachment of the Conſtable; but, after his death, all theſe motives and conſiderations ceaſed. The Queen, who had no longer occaſion for Damville, gave herſelf little trouble to reward his ſervices. The Guiſes, far from ſhowing him the ſame regard, employed the management and perſuaſions of the Cardinal of Lorraine, who was now very highly in favor with Charles IXth. to depreſs and diſſerve the Marſhal, as a ſprout of an houſe which had been long the object of hatred and jealouſy to that of Lorraine. Damville ſoon perceived this change: the death of his father put an end to his differences with his elder brother, who was not leſs exaſperated than himſelf at the refuſal of the office of Conſtable, poſſeſſed ſo long by their father, and which they had ſolicited more than once. He began to make advances to the friends and relations of his family, and ſought to renew an intercourſe with the Admiral, to whom he intimated ſecret, though uncertain hopes. This motive had hindered him from ſuccouring Terſide in Bearn, and from taking from the Hugonots the places which they held in Gaſcony and Languedoc. He was the more inclined in favour of the Calviniſts, as he ſaw the Admiral already advanced in years, and every day expoſed to evident dangers. If this nobleman ſhould die before the Princes were of an age to command, Damville hoped to ſucceed him in the command of the Calviniſtic party:—finally, he dreaded, that if the King and the Guiſes ſhould overbear the Princes, the Admiral and all the Hugonots, they would then turn their efforts againſt the family of Montmerenci, which would remain alone of all the ancient rivals, who had inſpired him with jealouſy. Theſe diſpoſitions did not eſcape the penetration of the Admiral. Excited by ſuch hopes, he perſuaded the Princes to abandon the flat country, and retire with a ſmall number of troops into the mountains of Gaſcony and Languedoc. The Duke of Anjou beſieges and takes Saint Jean d'Angeli, and loſes much time and many ſoldiers: he falls ſick and retires firſt to Angers, and then to Saint Germain. The Princes join the Earl of Montgommeri, and reinforce their troops in Gaſcony. They paſs the winter in the mountains, and deſcend into the plains in the ſpring: they paſs the Rhone, and extend themſelves into Provence and Dauphiny. They march towards Noyers and la Charité, with the deſign to approach Paris. The King ſends againſt them an army under the command of the Marſhall de Coſſé, a general of little activity, and who deſired not the ruin of the Hugonots. From a fear of confiding his armies to noblemen, whom their elevation, their power and their animoſities, or the great number of their partiſans, had rendered ſuſpected by him, the King committed the conduct of it to a General, who, perſiſting in his ordinary inclination, gave the Hugonots a favorable opportunity to revive. This reſolution was alſo attributed to the policy of the Duke of Anjou, who dreaded that ſome other General might take away the fruit of his labors and victories. It is pretended that ſuch motives engaged him to inſpire the King with ſuſpicions againſt all the other Princes and Generals, and to prefer, to them, a man whom he conſidered as incapable of gaining any great advantages.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THAT the legiſlature has a right to inſtruct the Senators of the State in Congreſs, is an aſſertion made to vindicate the conduct of ſome particular State Aſſemblies.

I will let the queſtion of right alone, becauſe I hate long arguments—and ſo I believe your readers do. A man has a right to do a great many unwiſe things: He has a right to ſpend his eſtate—or if he ſhould not, to cut off his children with 5*s*. a piece—and ſome maintain that he has a right to beat his wife. By doing either he would diſturb the peace and happineſs of his family, and ſo far as their conſent would go, the world would cheerfully give him a right to hang himſelf. Without touching the queſtion of right in a legal ſenſe, no wiſe Aſſembly will do a very miſchievous act—we ſpeak accurately enough in common when we ſay that they have no right to do it.

What is the tendency of an Aſſembly voting and giving inſtructions to their Senators againſt the proceedings of Congreſs? When I ſcribble in your Gazette, I barely obtain notice—the readers glance a careleſs eye over the page—and even if it amuſes, it is ſoon forgotten: A few ideas may be laid up by ſome—but they are received without any authority, and retained without knowing whence they came—a memorial from a town, and eſpecially from a great city, has weight—each individual receives it as the opinion of a great many individuals, and therefore reſpectable—ſtill they are only individuals, whoſe opinion he may diſpute, becauſe he never authoriſed them to decide the matter for him.—The caſe is far otherwiſe with a repreſentative aſſembly: They are choſen to enquire, to decide, and to enforce their deciſions; their doings are publiſhed, not as problems for diſpute, but as ſolemn judgments to put an end to it—and this work of judging, the citizens commonly let them purſue without taking any part in it on ordinary occaſions; they mind their buſineſs, and leave their ſervants to do their duty, in making laws for them. In a free country, the legiſlature will poſſeſs the entire confidence of the people—they will not only make their laws, but in moſt caſes, regulate their opinions. Men cannot act as a ſociety but by their repreſentatives, and there are reaſons deduced from the nature of man, which will ſhew that theſe repreſentatives cannot long govern a free ſociety, without the truſt and confidence which has been noticed.

Is not the tendency of the reſolutions of ſtate aſſemblies cenſuring the acts of Congreſs, deſtructive of this confidence, and of conſequence of the peace and ſafety of government? What is it but reſorting to the confidence of their conſtituents, to weaken and deſtroy that which is placed in Congreſs? It is an attempt by means of the influence and authority of the legiſlature of a ſtate, over the minds of the people, to throw them into the ſcale againſt the general authority of the Union. It breaks aſunder the very ties of ſociety, and incites one part againſt another, by ſetting the fundamental principal of ſocial union, in oppoſition to itſelf: Some will anſwer that it is true, ſtate-remonſtrances againſt Congreſs have this tendency—but they will ſay, the intereſts and opinions of the people of a ſtate are matters of fact, which it is very proper Congreſs ſhould know—and that a remonſtrance from the ſtate legiſlature, conveys this information. To prove facts, and to eſtabliſh arguments, Congreſs ſhould reſort to the authority of truth, not of a ſtate. A meaſure that is likely to effect men's intereſts will be remonſtrated againſt by private perſons, and their facts and arguments will be brought to the teſt of truth. If the people ſhould overlook or neglect their intereſts, their members in Congreſs may be ſuppoſed watchful and active enough to aſſert them. But when a ſtate interpoſes to ſtop a meaſure, will it be pretended that it is to repreſent facts or arguments merely, or to overawe Congreſs—ſome late events remove all doubt.

To be continued.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

IT is a very rare occaſion indeed to ſee a faſhionable practice receive ſuch an improvement as to become a real utility, and to challenge the approbation of every diſcreet and reflecting perſon.—Wealth judiciouſly applied is treaſure indeed—But I muſt remark that, the jollity of clubs;—the ſelfiſh purſuits of new-fangled ſocieties—and the interchange of polite attentions among thoſe wealthy citizens who reciprocate ſplendid civilities in order to pamper and gratify each other, come in no ſhape within the pale of ſuch a reflection. The feſtivity ordinarily attendant on marriages in this city, has never till yeſterday, as far as I know, penetrated into thoſe doleful habitations

> Where wants and debts and ſickneſſes devour,
> And heart-enliv'ning freedom's quite ſhut out.

The uncommon method, which I am well informed Mr. Alexander Robertſon took to honor the nuptials of his daughter gave riſe to theſe thoughts, and furniſh a leſſon well worthy of record, and highly deſerving of imitation.

The following ſtatement while it exhibits Mr. Robertſon's MANNER OF MAKING MERRY, will illuſtrate without the aid of further commentary, thoſe ſentiments which cannot fail touching every heart alive to the impulſes of a diſintereſted benevolence. To cheer the hearts of the ſick in the Alms Houſe, and the hapleſs Debtors in Jail:

150 Loaves of Bread,
300 lb. of Beef,
130 lb. of Cheeſe,
3 barrels ſtrong Ale,
3 barrels of Apples.

Theſe items I conceive evince a ſpirit of ingenious humanity:

'Bluſh grandeur, bluſh, ye proud withdraw your blaze,
'Share, if ye dare, your wealth;—if not, give praiſe.'

Friday, April 8. OLD TIMES.

Extract from the reports of the London Humane Society.

TWO of his Sicilian Majeſty's gallies being on a cruize, purſued and took an Algerine veſſel of 20 guns and 100 men. The prize was ſent to Naples, and whilſt lying under guard at the Mole, a young gentleman then bathing, was ſeized with the cramp, and immediately ſunk, in the preſence of numbers who did not attempt any thing for his relief. One of the Algerine ſailors who was ſtanding on the gunwale of the prize, inſtantly jumped into the water, and having laid hold of the body in its riſe, tied one end of a handkerchief round the ſhoulder, the other end of which he faſtened to his own, and ſwam with it to ſhore. The drowned perſon was recovered by proper applications; and the Marquis de Palluchi, whoſe ſon was thus preſerved, being introduced to the King, threw himſelf on his knees, and requeſted the liberty of the gallant Algerine. His Sicilian majeſty's reply was truly noble. "Your requeſt, Sir, (ſaid he) is both reaſonable and humane; the Moor is your's, and you may diſpoſe of him as you pleaſe. The remainder of the crew are mine, and by the laws of war perpetual ſlaves: but they are free from this moment. Ten righteous men would have ſaved Sodom from the wrath of the Almighty, and ſhall not one gallant and humane man, who has riſked his life for an enemy, and reſtored to me ſo valuable a ſubject, merit the pardon of a few companions? Next day an order was publiſhed for their releaſe, and they departed amidſt the acclamations of the populace.

ANECDOTE.

ON the arrival of one of the laſt Indiamen in England, a monkey, in the abſence of his maſter (one of the officers) amuſed himſelf with throwing from the cabin into the cuſtom-houſe officers boat, rolls of ſilk, to the value of 100l. which were intended to be ſent on ſhore by a different conveyance. The ſilk was of courſe ſeized, and the offender hanged at the yard-arm for his ingenious imitations.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. VINING

APOLOGIZED for riſing to offer his ſentiments on this ſubject, which had been already ſo ably diſcuſſed; but conſidering the nature of the objections as ariſing from conſtitutional principles, it had acquired an importance which would juſtify his troubling the houſe with ſome remarks. He began by noticing the leading argument of Mr. Madiſon, reſpecting the ſenſe of the continental convention, on the power propoſed to be exerciſed by Congreſs in this bill. He ſhewed that the opinion of the gentleman, in this inſtance, was, if not ſingular, different from that of his cotemporaries; at leaſt a ſimilar objection had not been ſtarted by thoſe gentlemen of the Senate, who had been members of the convention; but granting that the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, had been the full ſenſe of the members of convention, their opinion at *that* day, he obſerved is not a ſufficient authority for Congreſs at the *preſent* time to conſtrue the conſtitution by.

Mr. Vining, in explaining the powers propoſed by the bill to be given to the corporation of the bank, adverted to the particular power of "making rules and regulations not contrary to law." He ſhewed that this term *law*, means the *common law*—and alluding to the enquiry of Mr. Madiſon, what law was intended by this clauſe? who, in anſwering his own queſtion, had ſaid, *that if the laws of the United States were intended, the power contemplated was dangerous and unconſtitutional, as thoſe laws were very few in number*,

Mr. Vining obſerved, that the reſtriction contended for by the gentleman as the reſult of his objection, would annihilate the moſt eſſential rights and privileges of the citizens of the United States. He then obſerved a corporation is nothing more than conſtituting a body with powers to effect certain objects in a combined capacity which an individual may do in his individual capacity—agreeable to the uſage and cuſtoms of *common law*.

Adverting to the act by which the United States became a free and independent nation, he ſaid, from that declaration, ſolemnly recognized at home and abroad, they derive all the powers appertaining to a nation thus circumſtanced, and conſequently the power under conſideration. He traced the origin of corporations to the time of Numa—the firſt of which was for agricultural purpoſes, they were afterwards extended to other objects—and from that day to this, ſaid he, all civilized and independent nations have been in the practice of creating them, and what do they amount to but this, enabling a number of perſons in a combined capacity to do that to a more certain effect that an individual may do—but ſubject to the controul of *common law*, in all its regulations and tranſactions.

On the doctrine of conſtruction as applied to the conſtitution; he obſerved, that on ſome occaſions the conſtitution is like the ſenſitive plant, which ſhrinks from the ſmalleſt touch; on others, it is like the ſturdy oak which braves the force of thunder. He referred to the act containing the power of removability—in which the utmoſt latitude of conſtruing the conſtitution was contended for and adopted; and, ſaid he, the funding ſyſtem cannot be defended on any other principle than than of implication.

He then enquired, of what right does this incorporation deprive a ſingle citizen? And can an act poſſibly meet the diſapprobation of a ſingle perſon which does not infringe his rights, and which puts money into his pocket? I think not. He inſiſted that the power of Congreſs alone was equal to eſtabliſhing a bank competent to creating a currency which ſhall pervade all parts of the union; the paper of the State banks cannot circulate beyond the bounds of the particular States.

From the reſtrictions to the government contended for by the oppoſers of the bill, he ſimilized the conſtitution to a horſe finely proportioned in every reſpect to the eye, and elegantly caparizoned, but deficient in one, and the moſt eſſential requiſite, that of ability to carry the owner to his journey's end; he had rather, he ſaid, mount the old confederation, and drag on in the old way, than be amuſed with the appearance of a government ſo eſſentially defective.

NEW-HAVEN, March 30.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Holmes of Georgia, dated March 3d, to the publiſher of this paper.

"We have no news of importance, elſe I would have communicated it with pleaſure to the printer of the New-Haven Gazette—We are in a ſtate of perfect tranquility in regard to our Creek neighbours; even your friend ——, who anticipated ſo much danger, is under no apprehenſion from this quarter. Several Indians have repeatedly been down of late to trade with our merchants, without inſult or injury on either ſide. Our winter has been very ſevere for this climate; in one inſtance we had a ſnow ſtorm which laſted for three hours, and though it did not whiten the ground here, in many places in the vicinity, the ſnow was two or three inches deep, which was conſidered very extraordinary. The mercury, however, by *Farenheit's thermometer* has never fallen below 17° above 0: In Connecticut, I am informed, it has fallen 15° below 0—What a ſurprizing difference in our climates! Our ſpring has been very temperate; vegetation comes on rapidly; we have peas very forward in our gardens, and our peach trees are in full bloom."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To ELLA.

NO ſkill I boaſt, no forceful art,
To ſhake the nerves of ELLA's heart;
Save ſuch as from the Thruſh's throat,
Is uſher'd in her feeble note,
When ſitting on the hawthorn buſh,
She whiſtles to her fellow Thruſh.

But ELLA, doſt thou think to find,
Hid in my lines, the artful, *flattering* mind?
Far from the tow'ring city was I rear'd,
Where pois'nous *flattery* ever vig'rous grows;
In earlieſt youth my Parents I rever'd,
To what their *virtue* taught, my ſpirit bows:

Here have I liv'd and heard ſweet Nature's voice,
Where Brandywine rolls on with ruſhy-noiſe;
The ſtream from many murm'ring rills ſupplied,
Along a curving channel pours his tide;
'Ere long the flood its mazy windings leaves,
And ſwift from clift to clift down daſh the waves;
Now ſweeping round beneath a lofty hill,
With rapid force it whirls full many a mill.
Below, the ſmoother current, ſpreading wide,
Full freighted Barks along its boſom glide;
Above, the trees their verdant branches ſpread,
And o'er the tinkling ſtream throw their deep ſhade;
Here oft entranc'd—I've ſlowly ſtepp'd along,
And heard the Robin's ſolitary ſong;
Touch'd by his thought-exciting note,
I caſt my tear-wet eyes around,
Beheld the richly flower'd ground,
Whilſt borne on zephyrs airy wing,
The ſpirits of the bluſhing Beauties float;
And over ſwelling hill, and delving dale,
Their ſweeteſt odours fling,
Upon the boſom of the flowing gale;
Then fading, ſink in earth,
And when the Spring returns again come into birth.
But Man, when ſome few haſty hours have flown,
Drops in the yawning grave,
Nor lives again on *Life*'s e'er changing wave;
Where throbs of anguiſh tear the feeling breaſt,
And from the heavy *lid* ſteal nature's healing reſt;
But, "pleaſing, dreadful thought!" mounts into worlds unknown.
When the roſy-color'd morn!
Came lightly tripping o'er the hills,
Dancing on the dimpling rills,
And lucid pearls pour'd from her dewey horn:
Here have I heard the warbling Lark awake
The voice of Echo, ſleeping in the brake,
And as the heaven-taught bird pour'd out his ſoul,
The liſt'ning Fairy half his muſic ſtole,
And blew the thrilling ſounds from grove to grove,
Till nature ſeem'd to breathe but harmony and love.

The ſoft-eyed Turtle breath'd her plaintive note,
Soul-tend'ring notes! which on clear æther float,
And oft prophetic, tell the tardy ſwain,
To ſhield his harveſt from the coming rain.

When the creative God of Day,
His flaming Car drove down the Weſtern ſea,
And ſober Evening's twilight grey,
Borne on the wings of Time had paſs'd away.
Along the curling wave in radiance bright,
The fair Moon ſhot her ſilver ſhafts of light,
And all was ſilent as the cave of Death,
Where ſhadowy beings walk,
Who ne'er preſume to talk,
Nor ruffle ſilence with a ſounding breath:
There have I ſtood, and wrapt in Thought ſublime!
Mark'd the quick flight of light'ning-footed Time!
Or gaz'd with rapture on the worlds on high,
Till my full ſoul would breathe th' extatic ſigh,
And the big pearl ſtart from my gliſt'ning eye.

While late I preſs'd my downy bed,
And ſleep her poppies bound around my head,
A heav'nly Phrenzy ſeized on my ſoul,
And ſwift as lightnings dart from pole to pole,
A hoſt of Beauties ruſh'd upon my ſight,
By Fancy, clad in changeful robes of light!
I ſaw again the verdant grove
Its wild, luxuriant foliage move,
And heard the plumy Songſters ſhout their love.
I heard again the daſhing wave,
Its wild and rocky borders lave.

I ſaw thy Spirit, like the Bird of Jove!
On never-failing wings, mount to the ſky;
With eyes of light'ning pierce the realms above,
And hail the GOD OF MUSIC, thron'd on high.
Charm'd with thy air, he gave a heav'nly Harp,
And bade *thee* pour the muſic ſweetly ſharp;
Then ſweep the golden ſtrings,
And rouſe the deeper tones—and form the awful Pauſe,
That opes the ſacred ſprings
Of joy ſublime, and wafts the ſpirit up to Nature's Cauſe!
Then wake the ſwelling ſounds to roll
In burſting floods of harmony upon the panting ſoul.
He, o'er thy form a ſky-dipt mantle threw,
Where ſilver ſtars glow'd on th' etherial blue;
And bade thee to old Earth deſcend, and take
Thy Lyre, and from the ſtrings the ſleeping Muſic wake.

I ſaw thee in the ſhady Grove alight,
Whoſe woven branches caught the blaze of light;
Thy roſy fingers careleſs ſwept the Lyre,
And drew the muſic-breathing Spirit from each wire.
Lur'd by the ſounds of thy ſweet Strings,
The feather'd Warblers dropp'd their wings,
And liſten'd to thy melting tone,
Still more enchanting than their own!

Borne on the undulating breeze,
Thy heaven-taught Notes *my* Spirit ſeize,
And waft it to the ſky:
Now ſweetly ſoft they ling'ring die;
Now in awful ſolemn ſound,
Float on the Air around;
The deep majeſtic baſe moſt ſweetly clear,
Now burſts upon my ear;
And where the ruſhing Waters roar,
"It winds in wild'ring echoes down the daſhing ſhore."

The thrill of rapture darting through my breaſt,
My nerves with heav'nly anguiſh ſhook,
And I awoke!
But found no *fiction* broke upon my reſt;
For now the truths unfold,
In thy nervous Song is told,
What e're I heard, or ſaw, and as I read, "my ſoul, my [fancy riſe,"
ELLA, "Seraph, opes the Skies."

Delaware, April 10, 1791.

NEW-LONDON, April 1.

Extract of a letter from a foreign correſpondent, to the editors of this paper, dated Jan. 21, 1791.

"IT is with great pleaſure I learn that the inhabitants of your country have grown more induſtrious and temperate, and have left off the exceſſive uſe of Rum. It is alſo highly pleaſing to obſerve the number of uſeful inventions of ſeveral kinds—the rapid progreſs making in manufactures, and the perfection to which ſome of them are brought; particularly maple ſugar, coal mines, lead and copper; and the Boſton ſail duck; and the cotton and ſilk manufactures, &c. The water machines for ſpinning 3 or 4000 threads of cotton, flax, and long wool (of which I perceive there are models in Philadelphia) will doubtleſs ſoon be conſtructed, and begin to work. Theſe will enable them to make a rapid progreſs indeed, and I apprehend nothing will promote the general intereſt of the country, and the intereſt of the farmers, more than ſuch a progreſs in manufactures.—Wonderful is the coincidence of events in favor of your country.—This machine, I think, was invented by Arkwright, about the beginning of the late war, and hath ſince been brought to great perfection.—This hath led to the invention of the other machines for ſpinning flax and long wool. This happening at a time, fixed in the decrees of heaven, when a great nation which had been dependent, and not allowed to erect manufactures, without diſcouraging and embarraſſing circumſtances, was freed from the galling yoke, ſeems to point out a particular providence; as if directed chiefly for the benefit of a country which had but a few hands to ſpare from the culture of the land, that it might be able, with thoſe few hands, to ſupply itſelf with neceſſary and decent cloathing, and be no longer dependent either in *name* or in *fact*. —You have a moſt brilliant proſpect before you.

"Amazing is the progreſs England has made in the manufacture of cotton ſince the invention of the machine above mentioned. So great a quantity of cotton cloth is made there, and it is now ſo cheap, and ſo commonly worn by rich and poor, that it hath nearly annihilated the uſe of ſilk. Some of the articles are brought to ſuch perfection, that the Engliſh Eaſt-India company exports a great quantity of them, even to China; and if the Chineſe do not make themſelves maſters of this invention, this trade will become a great object in ſo populous a country. From all this you may plainly perceive what it will be poſſible for your countrymen to do in time, and what they ought to do without delay.—The manufactures of England are the *principal ſource* of her great wealth and ſtrength, and the chief baſis of her navigation. Experience I think has furniſhed ſufficient evidence to prove that you will never grow rich merely by agriculture, navigation and commerce. It is weak to ſuppoſe the farming buſineſs cannot be overdone.—It is certainly overdone when the produce of the land and labour of the farmer far exceed the demand of every foreign and domeſtic market; and when, through its abundance, he is unable to procure *a living price* for it. You ought not to depend, ſo much as you have done, on *foreign markets*. What is it that renders land in Europe ſo valuable to its proprietor beyond any thing of the kind in America? It is the number of the manufacturing towns in the neighborhood of every farmer, to which he can carry his produce, and where he is ſure to receive ſuch a price, as will enable him to pay his rent, and yet maintain his family.—This certain market and good price, alſo give effectual encouragement to the high cultivation of land which prevails in ſome countries, but eſpecially in England. Your land will never be ſo valuable as land of equal goodneſs is there, until you can find markets as certain and as good as their's. But this you muſt never expect until the number of your manufacturers bears as juſt a proportion to the number of your farmers.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, January 26.

In conſequence of the premiums offered by the Hon. Board of Truſtees, at Edinburgh, two pieces of cotton were completely bleached in five hours; one piece of linen in forty hours and a half, and another in forty-eight hours and a half,

all completely whitened without expoſure to the ſun and air. The judges have declared the colour to be as perfect as can be given to goods of the ſame quality, and that the ſtrength and texture were not at all injured or weakened. Several other experiments are making both in Ireland and Scotland, with reſpect to this important diſcovery.

We are informed, by private letters, that the Governor General and Council have judged it expedient to appoint collectors of the revenue in the territories of the Nabob of Arcot, under their own immediate direction, not only without the conſent of the Nabob, but againſt a poſitive remonſtrance from him, in which he declares his intention of appealing from the orders of the Britiſh government in India, to the Britiſh government at home.

It is eaſy to conceive what effect ſo ſtrong a meaſure towards a prince, under our immediate protection, muſt have on the minds, and probably on the conduct of our other Indian allies, who are leſs dependent upon us.

There is no ſpecies of impoſition on the public which it is of ſo much importance to expoſe, as impoſition in the education of youth. The man who profeſſes to ſell eaſe and elegance in a pair of *elaſtic ſpring garters*, or health and longevity in a *pair of breeches made on geometrical principles*, impoſes only on the ignorant and the credulous of his own time; but the man who impoſes upon the public in the education of youth, lays up a ſtock of ignorance and credulity in the riſing generation for future quacks and impoſtors to work upon.

Thurſday the collection of muſic and muſical inſtruments of the late Duke of Cumberland, were ſold at auction by Mr. Chriſtie. The celebrated violin, by Stainier, ſuppoſed to be the *chief d' œuvre* of the maker, was knocked off to Mr. Braidyll for one hundred and thirty guineas! Another by the ſame artiſt produced ſixty-five guineas, and a violin by Amati for ſeventy. His Royal Highneſs's favourite tenor, which he deemed ineſtimable, was ſold for fifty guineas, and a foreign organ, by Green, for ſeventy three. The cheapeſt inſtrument ſold was a harpſicord, by old Kirkman, which only produced twenty-ſix guineas.

The villain who robbed the Rotherham mail, was ſo dextrous as to negociate in London the French bill for 123l. 14s. (which was unfortunately due) in thirty-ſix hours from the time of committing the robbery.

Of the ſucceſs of our troops in India many people ſpeak confidently; we wiſh they may not be miſtaken; but when we recollect the fate of Braddock and Burgoyne, we feel cautious in anticipating victory.

One of the objects of the bill to be brought into Parliament, by Mr. Milford, for the relief of Roman Catholics, is to permit gentlemen of that perſuaſion, to ſerve his majeſty in the army and navy.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 14.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of Jan. 21.

"Contrary to the expectations of our oppoſition Biſhops, a majority of the Cures of Paris have taken the civic oath, on Sunday laſt, the 9th inſtant. The churches were never more crouded: The exhibition in them has varied according to the different conduct of the ſeveral miniſters: It was eaſy to diſcover by the behaviour of the flock what the ſhepherd had been doing. The Cures who have ſhewn ſubmiſſion to the decrees of the National Aſſembly directed the ceremony to begin by hymns of joy and feſtivity, and patriotic ſermons adapted to the occaſion, previous to their taking the oath; while thoſe in the oppoſition pronounced from their pulpits diſcourſes, which at any other time would have made the people oppoſe the decree of the Aſſembly; but which at the preſent juncture have only raiſed the mob againſt themſelves. Had it not been for the zeal and firmneſs ſhewn by the National Guard, the laſt would have paid with their lives for the imprudence of their conduct. The Curè of St. Sulpice was near falling a ſacrifice to the fury of the people, while the Curè of St. Euſtache, the King's confeſſor, was carried back to his home in triumph, in the midſt of popular ſhouts. It ſhould be obſerved that theſe pariſhes are the moſt wealthy and populous in the city. Next Sunday is the limit preſcribed to thoſe of the clergy who wiſh to take the civic oath: All our troops will be under arms. It is hoped that moſt of the Curès will by that time have made up their minds, and taken the reſolution of following the example of the friends of peace. After this day all ſuch as ſhall not have taken the oath, are *ipſo facto* to be deprived of their benefices, according to the meaning of the decree.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 31.

"The agitation and diſcordancy of opinions here, reſpecting our revolution, forebode ſerious evils. The almoſt entire unanimity of the Biſhops and parochial Clergy in refuſing to take the civic oath, will have an extenſive influence. The whole number of Biſhops in the kingdom is about one hundred and thirty, of theſe one hundred and twenty-five have proteſted againſt the decree of November 27, reſpecting the Eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. The Curés, or rectors of pariſhes, in general, and almoſt all our Clergymen, adhere to the Biſhops in rejecting the oath. Only two clergymen of note have yet taken it; the Abbé Poitier, an eminent preacher, who has ſince retracted; the other is the Rector of the pariſh of St. Euſtache, and confeſſor to the King. It is confidently aſſerted, that to prevent the unfavorable impreſſion, which might be the conſequence of ſo general a rejection of the oath, many Laymen have been employed to perſonate prieſts and take it.

The day on which it was to have been adminiſtered, the Rector of St. Sulpice, the largeſt Pariſh in Paris, ſaid to contain 200,000 Souls, narrowly eſcaped being murdered by an enraged multitude. Two Pariſh Prieſts, one of them near Rheims, have been actually put to death. Such is the ſpirit prevailing in cities and large towns. In moſt country pariſhes, the people would be outrageous, and inſult their paſtors for taking it. Many things are publiſhed in the daily prints to ſupport public credit; but you may be aſſured, that the Aſſignats loſe credit daily."

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.

The vaſt increaſe of our exports every year, is one of thoſe ſelf-evident truths of the augmentation of our trade and manufactures, owing, in a great meaſure, to the bounties and other judicious encouragements; as alſo, to the wiſe laws deviſed for ſuch purpoſes. Thus, to extend our commerce, promote internal exertion, and to protect our coaſt and other fiſheries, evince more true patriotiſm, than all the laboured harrangues ever pronounced to ſerve the purpoſe of Party or Faction, in order to *ouſt* if poſſible an adminiſtration uniformly labouring for the national good; or, at leaſt, who can be ſaid never to have deviated from that unerring principle.

EXETER, Dec. 29.

On Friday laſt was ſlaughtered the large wether ſheep lately belonging to Mr. Wreford. It weighed, when alive, ſixteen ſcore aud ſixteen pounds, which is exactly three hundred weight. Its length, from the noſtrils to a perpendicular at the rump, was 4 feet 6 inches; and its height, at the ſhoulder, 32 inches. The four quarters, when dead, weighed eight ſcore and thirteen pounds. Meſſrs. Smale and Youlden were to give ten guineas for the ſheep if its mutton weighed 42 pounds per quarter; if under that weight to have the ſheep for nothing; in conſequence, the ten guineas became payable.

Philadelphia, April 16.

Some perſons appear very much diſguſted with the contradictory accounts of the ſituation of affairs in France: but ſo long as different intereſts exiſt, ſo long will the world be abuſed with contradictions. Time alone is to be depended on as an honeſt interpreter—he will do juſtice—and we muſt wait for this infallible umpire to decide. What are fifty years in the age of a nation?

The alarming incident of the ſinking of the houſes and ſtreets in White-Haven (England) was occaſioned by the Town's being undermined with coal-pits, which were not properly ſecured; as in other places—no account is given of any lives being loſt.

The quality of Bohea Tea, has been much complained of within the laſt three or four years. In a late Engliſh paper this is accounted for, by the demand's being greater than formerly, and the Chineſe to ſupply the market put in every kind of rubbiſh that uſed heretofore to be thrown away.

The Legiſlature of this State adjourned on Wedneſday laſt—their next meeting will be on the third of Auguſt next; fifty-five acts have paſſed during this firſt ſitting of the firſt ſeſſion.

Died, the 8th inſt. at Bordentown, N. J. Joseph Borden, Eſq. formerly commiſſioner of Loans for the United States, for the State of New-Jerſey: A ſteady friend to the liberties of his country, in the moſt trying times; a reſpectable citizen and an honeſt man.

A CORRESPONDENT SAYS

Some *modern* reformers of government extend their ideas ſo far, that they would not only *reform* us out of peace and tranquility in this world, but alſo deprive mankind of their dernier hope, the expectation of happineſs in the world to come; hence the many indirect and open attacks upon revealed religion with which not only foreign newſpapers, but even American publications are diſgraced.

Have mankind yet to learn, that he who fears not God, will not regard man? The plan of ſubjugating America—and making a property of the lives and fortunes of our citizens originated in principles of infidelity. When Britain was virtuous, ſhe felt the influence of honor and humanity—but when *Hume*, *Mandeville*, *Bolingbroke* and *Voltaire* formed a creed for Britiſh ſtateſmen—the appetites of luxury, ambition and avarice abſorbed the idea of right and wrong, and the whole conteſt with America was conſidered by them but as a game of hazard on their part, in which *as individuals*, they might gain much, but could loſe nothing—ſuch are the uniform effects of infidelity; *immediate intereſt* alone controuls the actions of ſuch men—and it is by *accident* that they ever promote the public proſperity.

When it is conſidered that in a Lottery of 25000 Tickets, there are 24999 chances to one againſt drawing the higheſt prize, a moſt extenſive group of long faces is portrayed to the fancy, when the fate of all the tickets is known.

We are informed that tickets in the New-York City Lottery have been ſold for five dollars and three quarters each—a pretty ſpeculation—more than 15 per cent. per month.

Wedneſday laſt the ſhip America, Capt. Depeyſter, arrived at New-York from London; and brings accounts to the 3d March. She ſailed from the Downs in company with the Pigou, for Philadelphia—the Young Eagle for Boſton, and the Ann, Cowan, for Maryland. On the 2d March the Albion Mills, London, were conſumed by fire; there were in the Mills upwards of 4000 ſacks of corn, which were likewiſe entirely deſtroyed.

According to a late deciſion of the Court of King's Bench, the Law of England now is, That *three days grace* are to be allowed on Promiſſary Notes, as well as Bills of Exchange.

The Chamber of Commerce of Normandy, in France, to teſtify their grateful ſenſe of the generous conduct of Capt. Thomas Hemson, an Engliſhman, towards a Capt. Boquie, the crew of whoſe ſhip had mutinied and murdered the mate and cabin boy, have ordered a letter of thanks, and a gold medal to be ſent to Capt. Hemson.

The houſe of reprelentatives of this Commonwealth, on the 8th inſt. unanimouſly adopted an addreſs to the National Aſſembly of France.

We are authorized to ſay, that the City-Hall and Dickinſon-College Lottery will poſitively commence drawing on Tueſday next.

We are informed, that a plan has been adopted to give a ſpring to American Manufactures, on a ſcale, hitherto unattempted in the United States: A loan on the baſis of the public ſecurities, for this highly patriotic purpoſe, to a competent amount, we alſo hear, meets with the greateſt encouragement.

Public Securities have lately riſen very conſiderably in New-York.

The proprietors of the ſchooner Fly, intended as a conſtant packet between this place and New-Caſtle, on the Delaware, deſerve much credit for their ingenuity in uniting in ſo ſmall a veſſel, every convenience uſually met with in the beſt of ſhips. A cabin 18 or 20 feet long, of height ſufficient for the talleſt perſon; 12 births; a diviſion, if deſired, between the ladies' and gentlemen's apartment. Two entrances into the cabin, and a conſequent draught of air, which muſt make it very pleaſant in the ſummer ſeaſon; with every other convenience that can be thought of, is found on board the Fly.—She is beſides a well built, faſt ſailing veſſel, and perhaps in every reſpect may ſtand as a perfect model for a freſh-water packet-boat.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

We are happy in being able to lay before our readers, the information contained in the following—more eſpecially as we think it to be authentic, and as it effectually contradicts certain publications which have appeared in the papers, on the ſtate of affairs in France.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated January 31, 1791.

"In France, every thing goes on very well. The Aſſignats have riſen to 15 and 16 per cent. above par. They have been enabled to commence the diſcharge of their debts by the ſale of the lands of the clergy, which are, on an average, ſold at one third higher than the appraiſal.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, April 7.

Prizes undrawn,	- -	2905
Blanks ditto,	- - -	6395
		9300
Blanks and Prizes drawn,	-	15700

Among the Prizes to be drawn at the above date, are, 1 of 10000, 2 of 3000, 3 of 2000, 1 of 1000, 3 of 500, 6 of 200, and 28 of 100.

Mr. Fenno,

IN the New-York Journal of 13th inſt. the laudable, emulative ſpirit of two eminent Butchers in that city, in parading two fine Oxen of 1000 weight each, is very curiouſly complimented as "regaling the sight of roaſt beef epicures, and exhibiting the lust of taſte, and the pride of country!!" On which one of your readers would obſerve—

If "luſt of taſte" and gluttony abound,
Where'er an Ox ſhall weigh a thouſand pound—
How great thoſe vices, where the Oxen weigh
TWO THOUSAND EACH, *in Market every day!*

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Thomas, Ridley, N. Caſtle, on the Tyne, 49 days.
Sloop Alexandria, Monroe, Virginia, 6.
Do. William, Scott, Virginia, 5.
Schooner Polly, Jacobs, N. Carolina, 8.
Brig Nancy, Driggs, St. Johns.
Schooner Hero, Ramſey, Baltimore, 10.
Do. Sally, Norris, Virginia, 6.
Sloop Alexander Hamilton, Buron, do. 7.
Do. Polly, Beatty, do. 6.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17/2.	pr. £. 86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/2.	45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/.	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/.	80	
Indents	9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.	do.

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable
BOOKS,
In the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian Languages—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

Folio. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Meſſrs* Rice and Co *Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.*

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No. 17,
Third Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.
☞ A few New-York LOTTERY TICKETS come to hand, for ſale.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to continue in force the Act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of Pensions to Invalids, and for the support of Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and Public Piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled, "An to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases therein mentioned," shall be and is hereby continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That the yearly pensions which have been allowed by or in pursuance of any act or law of the United States, to persons who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall for the space of one year from the fourth day of March next, be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

And be it further enacted, That all expences which shall accrue from the first day of July next, inclusively for the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, shall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the first day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, notwithstanding such light-houses, beacons, buoys, or public piers, with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall not in the mean time be ceded to or vested in the United States, by the State or States respectively, in which the same may be, and that the said time be further allowed to the States respectively, to make such cession. Provided, that nothing in the said act shall be construed to limit or restrain the power of the President of the United States, to grant pardons for offences against the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested, to cause an estimate to be laid before Congress at their next session, of the quantity and situation of the lands not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by any of the citizens of the United States, within the territory ceded to the United States by the State of North-Carolina, and within the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a mint shall be established under such regulations as shall be directed by law.

Resolved, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be engaged, such principal artists as shall be necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect, and to stipulate the terms and conditions of their service, and also to cause to be procured such apparatus as shall be requisite for the same purpose.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

ANNAPOLIS, April 7.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Faculty of St. John's College, beg leave to express the sincere joy which the honour of your presence in our infant seminary afforded us. In common with all those who superintend the education of youth, we must feel a lively gratitude to the defender of liberty, the guardian of his country, and consequently the great patron of literature. But as this seminary was begun since the united voice of free America called you to preside over its most important interests, and ensure to them the continuance of those blessings which your calm foresight and steady fortitude had been the happy means of procuring, it seems in a peculiar manner to look up to you with filial respect. That it dates its birth from this grand æra, which has placed you at the head of fifteen distinct sovereign states united into one mighty republic, is regarded by its friends as an auspicious circumstance and flattering assurance of its future eminence and usefulness. To the friend of virtue and his country, the rise of colleges, where the youth of generations, yet unborn, may be taught to admire and emulate the great and good, must give a heart-felt delight, as they promise perpetuity to the labours and renown of the patriot and hero.

Our earnest prayers, that a kind Providence may constantly watch over you, and preserve a life, long, indeed, already, if measured by deeds of worth and fulness of honours, but too short as yet for your country.

Signed in behalf, and at the request of the Faculty, JOHN M'DOWELL, Pr.

March 26, 1791.

To the FACULTY of St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN,

The satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary, is expressed with real pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are preferred with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (among whom I intreat you to class me) with the hope of an early, and at the same time, a mature manhood.

You will do justice to the sentiments, which your kind regard towards myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youth who are favoured with your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

From the (London) MORNING HERALD.

EPITAPH for VOLTAIRE.

Mr. Editor,

AS your paper is particularly circulated in Paris, I send you for insertion the following Epitaph on *Voltaire*. It conveys, I believe, the general sense which all good men entertain of that celebrated character, who was alike admirable for his talents, and detestable for his abuse of them. If his enthusiastic admirers cannot disprove its allegations, let them adopt it, to decorate his tomb at their approaching celebration of his funeral obsequies.

HERE lie deposited
The ashes of VOLTAIRE.
This man
"In poetry was—much,
In politics was—something,
In religion was—nothing at all."
He was Chief of a herd of Freethinkers,
Who affected the belief and practice of a certain system of Morality,
Which they had the hardihood to maintain as superior to revealed religion.
But VOLTAIRE, to his own disgrace,
And to the mortification of his followers,
Did in his own person give the *lye*
To their visionary hypothesis.
For,
Under the influence of this new-fangled Creed,
He, like many others of the Confraternity,
Became notorious
For the want of HONOUR,
The want of VERACITY,
And the want of common HONESTY.
Reader, when thou reflectest,
That among the highest orders of mankind
The only restraint on POWERFUL TYRANNY,
WILD DESIRE, MAD AMBITION and OPPRESSIVE AVARICE, is RELIGION,
And that among the subordinate ranks of thy Fellow-Creatures,
The same *Principle*
Is their great support and consolation under every species of adversity,
Thou wilt perceive,
That the man who endeavors to invalidate its Authority,
And diminish its influence,
Is an enemy to the WELL-BEING and HARMONY of SOCIETY.

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterstorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Bristol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms.——☞ On hand for sale, a few hogsheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 epim

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being necessarily absent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authorise me to discharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

First Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages. PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

WHEREAS HENRY WEBB, put out apprentice by the Greenwich School for the sea service, in or about the year 1776, who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and sailed from England in that year to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel called the *Artemissa*, and which said ship or vessel was at that time a Navy Victualler, Capt. *Lewellyn*, and which ship or vessel was also a Spanish Trader, and afterwards became such Transport in his Britannic Majesty's service as aforesaid; and whereas the said *Henry Webb* deserted and ran away from the said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer or vessel called the *Revenge*, or *Vengeance Privateer*, of which one *John Deane* was then master or commander, then lying at *New-York* in America; and the said Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th day of November, 1779, sailed from *New-York* aforesaid to *Savannah*, and arrived at such last mentioned place on or about the month of March or the month of April following, from thence to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, was seen at *Barbadoes* in the West-Indies: but the said *Henry Webb* hath not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead, it having been reported that the tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the Vengeance, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, and among whom the said *Henry Webb* it is supposed was one, were taken by an American vessel and carried into *Philadelphia*. If any person or persons will give any information of the said *Henry Webb*, or of the time and place of his death, to SAMUEL NAYLOR, Esq. No. 4, Great Newport-street, near Long-Acre, *London*, or to the Rev. Mr. JOHN STANFORD, No. 33, John-street, *New-York*, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. (97 1aw 3w)

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunswick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almost new, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the House. Said House is thirty-four feet square has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the same, and a good stone cellar under the whole.

Any person inclining to purchase may have possession the first day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made easy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in said city, or the subscriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented from 1st day of May next.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

MACHINERY FOR SPINNING FLAX, HEMP AND COMBED WOOL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has obtained a patent for *a slivering wheel and table, a movement for wetting the thread by conical cloth coated thrumblers, and another for the same purpose, by a cloth coated roller, a leathern belt moved by rollers, for the purpose of the preparatory drawing of the slivers, and another leathern belt moved in like manner, by rollers, for the purpose of drawing the roved flax, hemp and wool*, being improvements upon the mill or machinery of Kendrew and Porthouse of the town of Darlington in Great Britain.

This machinery, with the original mechanism on which it is grafted, being of the utmost value to the United States, the subscriber hereby offers to make and erect a complete mill or mills, including both the original works, and his above improvements thereon, for any individual or company, on terms to be by them agreed on; and to conduct the Manufactory either for a share of the profits, or stipulated wages. GEORGE PARKINSON,

Philad. No. 65, *Chesnut-Street, March* 17, 1791. [93 6f.]

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

LOST,

BETWEEN this city and New-York, on the post road, two bundles containing the Gazette of the United States—No. 82—destined for New-York and Boston. As they can be of no use, but as waste paper, except to the Subscribers, many of whom keep files of that publication, any person who can give information to the Editor, so that the whole or any part of them may be recovered, shall receive a generous reward. The two bundles contained 300 papers.